

The Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas.

At various times, and have worn them constantly for the last 12 months.

Name, Residence, Age, Time Worn.

Henry Wright, Porter, 47, 16 months.

John Smith, Rock, 40, 12 months.

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WE WILL.

HAT OR CAP.

CHEAPER.

IN THE WEST.

Just Received.

The largest stock ever brought to this market.

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HATS, Cloth and Velvet Caps.

In short everything.

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MEN AND BOYS.

Fine Hosiery and Socks to the head with the French Combs, at the

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JOHN H. DEALER.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$100,000.

Park Fire Insurance Company.

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$250,000.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company.

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$200,000.

Mountain Fire Insurance Company.

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$100,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$400,000.

New York Life Insurance Company.

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000.

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Hartford, Conn.

May 1, 1860.

Oath on hand and back, \$3,339.11.

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Best Jobbing Offices.

STEAM POWER AND PAST PRESS.

PROMPTNESS.

IN STYLE AND NEATNESS.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION.

Work and our Facilities for Executing It.

GREAT REDUCTION.

The Prices.

SINGER & CO'S.

STANDARD MACHINES.

Manufacturing Purposes.

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90.

Reduced to \$70.

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Reduced to \$75.

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FIFTY DOLLARS.

LEATHER WORK.

Hemming Gages, Silk Twists, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc.

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Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall House.

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.

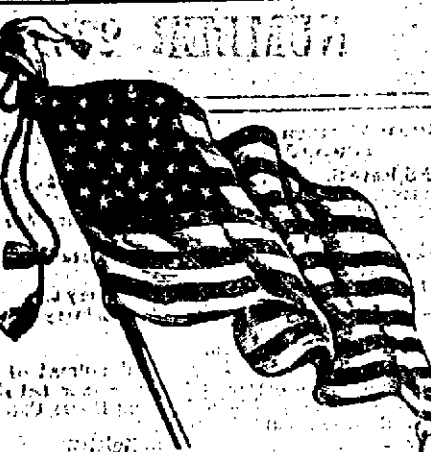
AN ORDINANCE.

The Mayor and the Common Council do hereby enact as follows:

Section 1. The market ground for the sale of Wood, Hay and Straw in the City of Janesville.

Section 2. The market ground for the sale of Wood, Hay and Straw in the City of Janesville.

Section 3. The market ground for the



Forever that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Roanoke Island Is Ours!

Our dispatches to date, bring the gratifying news that Gen. Burnside has captured Roanoke Island. Although the intelligence comes through rebel sources, it is no doubt reliable, as the enemy would not acknowledge it if the defeat had not been decisive. The hearts of all true and loyal men will be stirred by this victory. It gives us renewed hope. Now let the Union columns march on, along the whole line from east to west, and drive the rebels to the gulf, unfurling the stately banner on every hill and over every valley of the south; and so let treason perish.

Rebel Acknowledgment of Defeat at Mill Springs.

The Nashville papers of the 28th inst., frankly acknowledge their defeat at the battle of Mill Springs, near Somerset. Their troops scattered in wild dismay, and none of them stopped until they reached Livingston, Overton county, about seventy-five miles distant from the battle field, in the direction of Nashville; some of them reaching the latter place. Only a portion of the army appears to have run in the direction of Knoxville.

Their disaster is attributed to the drunkenness of Gen. Crittenden, who is stated to have been in a beastly state of intoxication at the time of the battle. Probably the impetuous bravery of the federal troops, also, had something to do with their defeat. But it cannot be denied that drunkenness is the bane of both armies in this war. Intemperance is the greatest evil of our time. If the southerners had been a sober and moral people, there would have been no rebellion, and if our officers and soldiers were all temperate men, the revolt would have been crushed before this.

The fatality among the officers of the rebel regiments is even greater than was at first reported. Major Henry M. R. Fogg, aid-de-camp to Zollicoffer, was wounded in the battle—it was supposed slightly—but has since died. His remains had reached Nashville. Lieutenant O. B. Shields, another member of the rebel general's staff, is said to have been killed by his side. In addition to these are the names of Captain Dodson of the Hermitage Guards, Lieutenant Peyton of the Hickory Guards, Sergeant Gray of the Savanah Rifles, and Lieutenant Colonel Carter. Among the wounded are the names of several colonels.

The malicious report in one of your contemporaries that the President and Secretary Stanton have taken the control of the war out of the hands of General McClellan is a fabrication from the whole cloth, and designed to injure our young commander-in-chief. General McClellan is not to be confided to the army of the Potomac, although he intends to give his special supervision to the army of the Potomac. But will hereafter, as he has heretofore since the retirement of General Scott, conduct the whole operations of the war, at least as far as they relate to the general plan which has been laid out.

Notwithstanding this denial by the special organ of the administration, the fact is admitted that Gen. McClellan is "to give his special supervision" to the army of the Potomac. And it is also apparent that the president, and especially, the secretary of the war, are giving more attention and exercising greater authority over the army, than ever heretofore. They will let the young commander-in-chief down easily. It is impossible for one man to look to the special details of the army at Washington, and manage, at the same time, all the armies throughout the country. No one ought to undertake it, and Gen. McClellan should be willing to give up to another major-general, either the office of general-in-chief, or the special command of the army of the Potomac. To insist on retaining both is an evidence of weakness on his part.

BRITISH STOP BLOCKADE.—Whenever England begins to cast about the misdeeds of other nations, her hypocrisy is sure to be exposed by a reference to her own history. The recent clamor about the stone blockade of Savannah, and other southern ports, calls to recollection the fact in our revolutionary war, that the English blockade Savannah, in the same manner that she now denounces as barbarous and cruel. The effects of their atone hulk remain to this day at what is called "The Wreck," in Savannah river, six miles above Tybee Island, and only two miles below the Savannah Exchange. They reduce the channel to a depth of about 8 feet where it was formerly 16. The wrecks at this point were sunk during the revolution, by direction of the commander of the English forces, then in possession of Savannah, to blockade the entrance to the Savannah river, as a protection against the approach of the French and American fleets. So far as can be ascertained, the vessels sunk were the following: His Majesty's ship Rose, the Savannah armed ship, purchased into the King's service some time before, and four transports which blocked up the channel. Our government has spent \$40,000 in the partial removal of this old British blockade.

The Rebels in Trouble About Columbus.

An article in the New Orleans Delta, of the 8th ult., discloses the fact that the rebels were far from being satisfied with the situation of their affairs at Columbus, Ky., before the federal victory at Fort Henry, and their apprehensions, since that event, must be greatly increased. The Delta admits that the safety of New Orleans depends upon Columbus, and in case it should fall it says there would be nothing to prevent the federal forces from sweeping down the river with their fleet of gunboats, when the condition of New Orleans would be "hopeless," as "Columbus is the northern key of the Mississippi delta."

To prevent our advance it is stated that Gen. Polk has called upon the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi for more troops. The Delta says: General Trudeau, who has charge of the heavy artillery at Columbus, is also in the city, and corroborates all the apprehensions expressed in the foregoing remarks. Is it not possible to send five thousand men from this city to Gen. Polk's reinforcement? It is safe to say, perhaps, that a much larger number could be spared at present, especially as they could be expected to be retained by railroad, in case of any emergency which is now not foreseen. At all events, Columbus demands the earnest attention of our authorities. The enemy is making a last effort, and we should be ready to meet it effectually at Columbus. We have only to stand our ground for sixty days, and the enemy will sink in exhaustion and despair. But he will drink new hope and life for an indefinite prolongation of the war if we fail to stand our ground at Columbus.

According to the Bowling Green Courier, of Jan. 30th, Gen. Beauregard has been assigned to the chief command at Columbus. If this is so, Beauregard cannot complain of inactivity, as he is said to have done at Manassas, as all signs indicate that he will have plenty to do, when he assumes his new command.

BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.—Beauregard's official report of the battle of Bull Run appears in the New York Herald. He states the rebel loss at 289 killed and 1,483 wounded—total 1,682. He says the effective force of all arms of the army (rebel) of the Potomac, on the morning of Sunday, July 21st, did not exceed 21,833, and twenty-nine guns. The Union force he sets down at 55,000. Gen. Johnston arrived at Manassas on Saturday at noon, and being Beauregard's superior in rank, the latter assumed command; but on learning Beauregard's plans, yielded the direction of affairs to him. He admits that, previous to the arrival of reinforcements in the afternoon, the rebels were compelled to fall back; and says that the fatigued condition of his men, an insufficiency of cavalry, and the heavy rain of the next day, prevented him from moving on to Washington.

NEOGRS IN THE REBEL ARMY.—Many evidences have heretofore been published to prove that the rebels have armed their negroes to fight the Union troops. The following dispatch published in the Bowling Green Courier, of the 28th ult., pretty effectually settles the question: "NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27. 'The anniversary of the secession of Louisiana was celebrated to-day. The military turned out in full force, and there was a grand review of the troops. There were ten thousand, armed and equipped, ready to take the field, among whom were one thousand free colored soldiers."

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Fort Henry, Saturday, Feb. 8th. 9 o'clock P. M. via Cairo, Feb. 9. Directly after the capture of the fort the gunboats Lexington, Tyler and Conestoga, started up the river with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit up Tennessee river.

Yesterday the Corodoleto, in charge of Col. Webster, Col. Higgins and Colonel McPherson, of Gen. Grant's staff, made reconnaissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarksville railroad at Danville. They found but one family left in the town at the bridge. Quarters had been built and occupied by some troops who were found a large quantity of army supplies, commensurate with the size of the town. The rebel inhabitants are deserting their dwellings for miles around, and fleeing in every direction. The bridge at Danville was partially disabled by the first gunboats that went up the river. On Thursday evening another of the piers was crippled so as to completely prevent the passage of any trains, and it was also found that the railroad had been obstructed a short distance from the bridge by a land slide.

Instead of there being fourteen guns captured between Col. Dickey's cavalry and Col. John A. Logan's regiment, there were but eight. It appears that Lieut. Col. McCullough, of Dickey's cavalry, went out on the Fort Donelson road, some three miles, in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and overtook and had a skirmish with a party who had three guns in charge, the rebels abandoning their guns and retreating, one man being killed on each side.

Col. McCullough did not, however, bring in the guns. Meanwhile, Col. Logan with a small force of infantry, was ordered to pursue the enemy. He met Dickey's men near where the guns were taken, and requested them to advance, which they refused to do, as their horses were too much laden for further use. Col. Logan found he could not go any farther through the mud and infantry, and leaving the captured pieces in their charge, which they brought in, took with him eight mounted men and advanced some three miles further, where he overhauled four more guns under a guard of men who surrendered them, with horses, &c., which were also brought into the fort. Col. Logan went within half a mile of where another gun was found in a ravine, but it being night, and not having horses, it was not taken away; but it will be secured to-day.

Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph wire, which can easily be removed. They are brass pieces, 6-pounders, and are a fine order of guns. All the prisoners taken, about one hundred in number, were yesterday sent down to Cairo in charge of Capt. W. S. Hillier, aid to Gen. Grant, on the steamer Intan. The amount of property captured at this fort will exceed \$1,000,000. Some reports have sent their dispatches from here headed under a changed title of Fort Foote. Although Flag Officer Foote is highly deserving of this honor being conferred upon him, Gen. McClellan exceeded his power in attempting to change the name. He cannot do this. This is still Fort Henry. Reconnoissances have been made by Col. Logan and others, to within a mile of Fort Donelson. A heavy rain fell last night. Gen. Grant and staff will make a reconnaissance this afternoon, up the river beyond Danville.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

CAMP CROIX, Ill., Feb. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—This is a joyful day in Cairo, and I suppose all over the north; the gunboat fleet has just arrived from Fort Henry, and some of them look very ragged. I visited the Cincinnati this morning after she landed, and counted, thirty-one holes that the rebel guns had put through her at Fort Henry, yesterday, in the action. I had a long conversation with some of those who were on board, and they say the boats run within seven hundred yards of the fort, and laid there until the rebel flag was lowered. The same flag that waved over Fort Henry yesterday morning is now flying on the Cincinnati, beneath the stars and stripes. Two guns on the flag ship were disabled, and during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement the rebels had seven guns dismounted. The rebel general commanding the fort is now a prisoner here, with, as near as we can find out, about eight hundred men, also prisoners. There were four boats engaged in the first part of the action. After fifteen minutes fighting, the Essex got a 32-pound shot through her boiler, which disabled her. She drew off and left the matter in the hands of the Cincinnati, St. Louis and Carondelet, which finished up the job in just one hour and thirty minutes. The land forces never fired a shot. When the boats left, the stars and stripes waved over the fort, and a strong force left to garrison it. Four 32-pound shot went through the smoke stack of one of the boats. I believe the only man who got killed was a soldier on the Cincinnati. A ball struck her in the bow and went through the wood work, passed through a gun carriage, and shot off the head of one of the gunners. There were nine men scalded to death on the Essex when the shot struck the boiler. All the boats engaged will probably have to lay up for repairs. Wherever a shot struck the iron clad part of the boats, no damage was done. The rebels made some pretty good shooting, but it is a great wonder to me that they did not sink some of our boats, they being in such short range—only seven hundred yards from the fort. The fort mounted twenty-seven heavy guns, and the men say there are barracks enough there to accommodate 30,000 men, so our troops will not suffer from exposure. The weather is quite warm here, and the mud about two feet deep on the level, and a chance for its drifting if the river gets much higher. Troops are constantly arriving here from St. Louis by the river, and I suppose we will soon be ready to go to Columbus, but I do not think we can finish that job in as short a time as it took at Fort Henry, but I have no doubt but what it can be taken in one or two days' fighting, and I think now is the time to go down. We have got them scared a little.

Nothing is heard from the Cumberland river expedition, but there is no doubt but what it will be successful.

We are now brigaded, and belong to the 3d Brigade, Gen. Paine commanding. The health of the troops is something better than when I wrote last.

Yours, etc., W. B. BRITTON, Capt. Co. G, 8th Reg. W. V.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

From the Thirtieth Regiment.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 5.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The 13th has orders to march to Fort Scott. We start on Friday morning. We are assigned to now acting Brig. Gen. Dietzler's brigade. Fort Scott is 100 miles south of this city. All our friends are desired to direct all letters to the 13th Reg't Wis. Vols., Fort Scott, Kansas. Name also the letter of the company of which the person is a member, if in any. Will other papers in the vicinity copy. Our regiment has won an excellent name here—the men have behaved nobly.

H. O. TILTON.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 6.

Eds. GAZETTE:—As I promised friends in general, and a certain set of associates in particular, with whom I used to meet evenings in a store in Janesville not far from Poess's block, while the 13th was at Camp Tredway, where we used to discuss the topics of interest of those days, to keep them posted of our movements and to communicate such other little incidents as I might think of interest to the readers of your invaluable paper, (of which by the way, I have not received a single number yet,) I have brought my pen into requisition to fulfill that pledge. My last communication I think was dated at Weston, 21st of January. We staid there over night and the next day, the 22d, loaded our baggage from the cars on government wagons, drawn mostly by mules, and driven by a man with one line, who rides the night wheel mule, in a good old Pennsylvania style, and started for this city, the men marching on foot with their personal baggage on their backs. We went down the Missouri on the ice some two miles, when we bore to the right and entered upon the soil of Kansas, at which the whole regiment, at the suggestion of Adjutant Ruger, by companies gave three cheers. For Kansas, which made the welkin ring again. We then continued by the ordinary wagon road three miles to Fort Leavenworth, where we halted a few moments in line, when we proceeded to this city, a distance of two miles, which is said to contain some ten thousand inhabitants, with many good substantial dwellings and stores, in the business part of the city. When it is considered that seven years ago there were but two buildings here and the scarcity and dearth of lumber, it is surprising what a stride it has taken towards a great city, and that all within the past border ruffian troubles. This city is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Missouri river, on the best site I think I ever saw, as it is a large conical shaped piece of ground, rising gently and equally on every side. The valley of the river on the east, and the valleys terminating the declivities of all the other surrounding sides, presenting to the spectator the appearance of one vast amphitheater.

It is quite an exciting time with the boys to-day, as we have orders to leave here, day after to-morrow, for Fort Scott, a distance of 160 miles. They are all wilding, and packing knapsacks, tents and everything else pertaining to military paraphernalia. The boys are all around me as I am writing, and Capt. Stevens is busy as usual, making reports, taking receipts &c.

We had a gala day here yesterday; the Kansas 1st regiment returned, after a campaign of eight months full service. They were in the hottest of the Springfield fight, where the lamented Lyon fell; there are but 600 of them left. I will not attempt to describe the reception, as I will, on the occasion, from the city paper of to-day, and you may copy what you think will be interesting to your readers.

As near as I can learn, the means of transportation will be sent, and it is expected that we shall have a hard old march of it, but of that I will inform you hereafter. We are detailed with three Kansas regiments to form a brigade for the newly appointed Brigadier General Dietzler, and will be the forward troops of the movement into Arkansas, as I understand from the papers.

I think of much more, and many other incidents that would be interesting, but I must forbear. We, that is, Co. F, are now in our second quarters since we came to this city, and we have been very busy in getting up convenient fixings in our present quarters, and after having got things to assume something of an air of comfort, we must leave them. Well so it is, we shall soon leave all here below, and go hence to be here no more. Quite a number of the boys are unwell; and there are five of Co. F in the hospital. Good bye for the present. My respects to all friends, and my love to my dear and loving wife. Yours as ever, D. BICKNELL, Co. F, 13th Regt. W. V.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 6, '62.

Messrs. Editors:—We received orders this morning to be in readiness for another tramp, by Friday morning, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. The prospect is unfavorable, for it is raining now, and the water is running rapidly down the hill toward the river. We leave upwards of 130 men behind; (as reported this morning,) who will be cared for at the general hospital, and who are unable to march.

A private interview was held at the Planter's House, in this city, on Saturday, between the Hon. Wm. P. Dole, and the chiefs of the Seminole, Creek, Iowa, and Delaware tribes. Mr. Dole stated to them that the government did not expect them to enter the contest at all, but seeing that so many of the Indians had become rebellious, it was quite necessary for those who wished to fight for the Union to take incipient measures towards enlisting their men. To that Opotheobolo stated that there were 1,500 of the Creeks who wished to fight for the Union. The chiefs manifested a friendly feeling toward the Union people, and felt assured that with the aid of Uncle Sam and his 20,000 men, they could conquer the rebellious flock in one battle. O. A. C.

Arrest of an Agent of Jeff. Davis in Chicago.

A man named Hendricks, who has been in this city for some three weeks past, waiting for the finishing of engraving plates of \$50 and \$100 bills of the "Confederate States" script, which he had ordered of one of our engravers, his presence being that he was counterfeiting the scrip for the purpose of flooding the south with bogus currency in order to annoy and injure the rebels, was arrested by the agent of the state department of the United States government on Saturday, on the charge of treason, and immediately put on his passage eastward, for Fort Lafayette, in charge of an officer.

The government agent at this city got on the track of this man Hendricks when he first arrived here, and ascertained his business, who he was, and all about him, and from evidence discovered here, taken in connection with facts known at Washington, it was rendered certain that he was an authorized agent of the rebel government; sent here to have the scrip engraved and printed, for lack of the facilities for executing the work properly at the south. The agent "spotted" him, and waited till the plates were engraved and three hundred thousand dollars of them printed, and then made the arrest, and seized the plates, the scrip and eight sample bills of the genuine scrip of the "confederate state," of the denominations of \$100, \$50, \$20 and \$5. Hendricks is a young man, good looking, and "smart as a steel trap" but with all his shrewdness and sharpness, the live men who have the government's affairs under their vigilance in this city, assisted by certain of our wide-awake detectives, were too much for him. He was circumvented; and a more astonished individual was never seen than was he, when he discovered that he was caught and caged. Hendricks belongs in Memphis, where he owns a drug store, and is a young man about 25 years of age, dark complexion, slight of form, well dressed, a well formed head, prominent forehead, but evidently a head and heart full of treason.

Jeff. Davis will have to wait some time before he gets his treasury replenished with scrip, if he waits for this man Hendricks' arrival in Richmond with the million and a half of southern currency which he had contracted to furnish, and for which he was to receive the nice round commission of \$3 a thousand. Letters and other private papers of value, furnishing important information and implicating other individuals, were found on Hendricks' person, together with \$375 of southern state currency, principally on Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky, and Maryland banks, \$550 in gold, and \$150 in United States treasury notes. This booty is now on its way to the state department at Washington, and Hendricks will be comfortably housed in Fort Lafayette before to-morrow night. Chicago Journal.

DEATHS AND RESIGNATIONS OF REBEL GENERALS.—Since the breaking out of the rebellion the Southern Confederacy have lost the following named rebel generals: Maj. Gen. David B. Twiggs, resigned. Brig. Gen. Henry B. Jackson, resigned. Brig. Gen. Robert S. Garnett, killed. Brig. Gen. W. H. T. Walker, resigned. Brig. Gen. Bernard E. Bee, killed. Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, resigned. Brig. Gen. Thomas T. Faudreuil, resigned. Brig. Gen. John B. Grayson, died. Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed. Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, committed suicide.

The name of Gen. Schoepf is pronounced as written *Shepp*, the sound of the p being given.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, Feb. 9.

The Republican's special says: The army is still encamped at Fort Henry, and preparing for further movements, vigorously forward. The river is high, and a part of Fort Henry is overflowed. Five regiments are expected to arrive from Cairo in a few days.

The panic is so extensive in Tennessee, that the river is considered open for Union fleets to its headwaters.

The late garrison of Fort Henry have taken refuge at Fort Donelson, making the force between seven and eight thousand.

A southern mail was captured by Capt. Logan. It contained letters from high officials, speaking of the demoralizing effect of the defeat at Somerset, and stating that another at Fort Henry would be almost irreparable.

The rebel steamer Orr, on being chased by the gunboat Conestoga, was fired by her gun, and abandoned. Several other steamers are said to have fallen into the hands of the gunboats Conestoga, and Lexington.

The gunboats sent up the Tennessee river will probably go as far as Florence, Ala.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE.—The report of the committee of conference on the bill to raise certain troops in Missouri and Maryland, was taken up. Mr. Henderson said they could be ordered out of the state for the defence of the state, and even if necessary go to New Orleans. The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill passed.

HOUSE.—The house took up and passed a senate joint resolution, authorizing a detail of naval officers for service in the war department.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.

The steamer Jura, which left Liverpool on Thursday, the 30th ult., and London, arrived at 11:45 to-night. Mason and Slidell had arrived at Southampton. No demonstration was made. The former went to London; and the latter to Paris.

Liverpool markets.—Breadstuffs generally dull, with a slight decline, except for corn which is steady. Wheat dull and declined 1/2d.

London markets.—Breadstuffs dull, and all kinds slightly declined. It was rumored that the government had ordered the Nashville to go to Southampton, but extended the time for her departure, owing to danger from the Tuscarora. It was also rumored that the government will prohibit armed ships of either party remaining over twenty-four hours in any British port.

Paris, Sunday, Feb. 10. The English government differs entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusions on the question whether the persons taken from the Trent and their supposed dispatches were contraband. It was rumored that the vessel which the Sumter engaged off Algiers was the Ironsides. There was no news of either. It was rumored that the Tuscarora was about to quit Southampton—the destination was kept secret.

The London Times in a characteristic article, calls for something decisive in America. It says unpleasant complications must arise if the present state of affairs continues much longer.

Napoleon opened the French Chamber on the 27th. He said the civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised the commercial interests of France, how, even as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of those dissections.

France recommends to Rome to conciliate the Court of Turin. Autouelli absolutely refused all terms. There were contradictory rumors of an enlarged French expedition to Mexico.

The London Times remarks on Mason and Slidell, that both will probably be quiet, and wait events that are at hand.

The Monitor says the dispatch of Mr. Cameron gives England great satisfaction. Mason and Slidell have left Paris.

MADRID, Jan. 30. Gen. O'Donnell declares that France has not made separate engagements with Spain. The Spanish government has no reason to suppose that France intends to settle the affairs of Mexico without consulting the wishes of other powers.

VERY LATEST VIA LONDON.—A telegram from Lisbon announces further satisfactory news from Buenos Ayres. Uncle's fleet was taken by Buenos Ayres.

Capture of Roanoke Island.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

The Baltimore Clipper publishes an extract stating that Roanoke Island was captured after three days' fighting. Three rebel gunboats were captured, and the rest were sunk or scattered. The people of Norfolk and Portsmouth are panic stricken. The news is confirmed by passengers by the Fortress Monroe boat.

PORT MONROE, Feb. 10. Ten deserters, contraband, came to camp Hamilton this afternoon, having been found by a scout's party. One was a member of the black Virginia cavalry, who were engaged in the skirmish at New Market Bridge, on the 2d of December, with Max Weber's regiment. He was completely fitted with carbine and pistols, and had a considerable amount of rebel money. They represent a great scarcity of provisions.

The barque Trinity arrived this afternoon in Chicago, with 400 captured prisoners; in charge of Lieut. Bull to be exchanged. It is expected that Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish will accompany the prisoners, when they are sent over in the morning.

Arrangements have been made.

Major Helvitt and Capt. Prime of this department will be released by the rebels.

News by flag of truce states that our troops landed at Roanoke Island, yesterday afternoon. No particulars are given, but it is intimated that the island was taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

The Inquirer of this city has a dispatch dated Fort Monroe, last night, which reports the landing of the federal at Roanoke Island. Three rebel gunboats sunk and two captured; one of them the "flagship." The fireman on board the steamer reported that the stars and stripes could be seen over the batteries from Elizabeth City.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Flour heavy, 6c lower, sales at 5,555, 65 for super western, 5,555, 00 common to medium extra western. Wheat, receipts 12,092 bushels, market dull and nominally lower without sales a moment.

Legislative.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.

We find nothing of special interest in the proceedings of either body. The Madison Journal says: The Legislature's beginning of a session was a working spirit. But few went home on Friday, and both Houses were very creditably full both on Saturday and to-day.

In the SENATE, a bill was passed to authorize towns to assess and collect additional school money in certain cases. The railroad license bill was returned from the Assembly, that body refusing to concur in two of the Senate's amendments. The Senate insisted upon its position in regard to one of them, and the other was one that had never been adopted by the Senate, so that was taken from the bill. It is understood that the Assembly will concede to its objection to the remaining amendments, and that the bill will become law at once.

In the ASSEMBLY, a quantity of resolutions on the war, fugitive slaves, etc., were laid on the table. An investigation in relation to the removal of one John Forsyth, assign in the Watertown Rifles, 21st Regiment, who was superseded by L. H. D. Crane, shortly after appointed adjutant of the regiment, is to be had, and the wood hills and contracts are to be overhauled.

MEMPHIS.—Mr. A. R. Swift, of Detroit, a gentleman whose statements can be implicitly relied upon, furnishes the following:

DETROIT, Feb. 3, 1862.

To the Editors of the Detroit Advertiser. As there is a great deal of the measles among the children through the country, I wish to make known a plan that will speedily cure and keep the disease on the surface of the skin until it turns, and will bring it out when it has turned in, or attack it. Though simple, it is sure. Take a pint of oats and put them into a tight vessel; pour on boiling water, and let it stand a short time; then give it to the sick person to drink. It must be pretty warm. In fifteen minutes you will see a change for the better. A. R. SWIFT.

BURNETT'S SUCCESSOR.—At a special election in Kentucky, held on the 20th ult., to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Henry G. Barnett, Hon. Samuel L. Casey, of Union county, was elected by about 145 majority over Judge Trimble, of Paducah.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., by Elder Yeoman, Mr. ALBERT WATSON and CORDELIA M. JOHNSON, both of Janesville.

DIED.

In this city, February 10, Miss ANNIE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of James and A. A. Mills, aged 2 years, 2 months and 15 days. The funeral will attend to-morrow at the residence of Mr. James Mills, at 10:45 o'clock A. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Ladies of Janesville.

A SLENDID lot of New Baltimore Skirts, just received. (folded) MCKEY & BIRD.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.

WILL, open this city, a Seminary for Young Ladies, on Monday, the 11th of March. This institution will include a Primary Department, and is designed to afford facilities for acquiring a liberal education. For terms and circulars, which may be obtained by addressing Mrs. A.

M. B. JOHNSON.

DEIST.—Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. apd2w1f

ELECTROPATHY.

MRS. WELLS will remain a short time in this city to treat the diseased and cure them. She has cured many cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., by a scientific application of electricity.

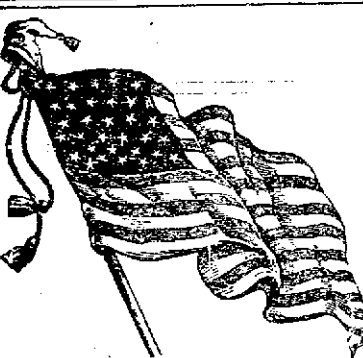
MISS WELLS has been associated with me during the last several years as an electrician. I take great pleasure in recommending her to the afflicted as a reliable operator. Prof. W. L. WELLS, Janesville, February 10th, 1862. fold2w1f

Only Fifteen Dollars.

BOOK-KEEPING by Double Entry, taught practically as well as thoroughly for Fifteen Dollars, provided applications for admission are made in the course of the coming week. February 7th, 1862. Principal Conn. College. fold2w1f

To Ladies!

THE First course in Double Entry Book-keeping, to be taught by ladies, will be held on Monday night, February 10, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the ladies room in my college. Two more ladies will be welcome to join the class. Terms for course \$10



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Roanoke Island Is Ours!

Our dispatches to day, bring the gratifying news that Gen. Burnside has captured Roanoke Island. Although the intelligence comes through rebel sources, it is no doubt reliable, as the enemy would not acknowledge it if the defeat had not been decisive. The hearts of all true and loyal men will be stirred by this victory. It gives us renewed hope. Now let the Union columns march on, along the whole line from east to west, and drive the rebels to the gulf, unfurling the stately banner on every hill and over every valley of the south; and so let treason perish.

Rebel Acknowledgment of Defeat at Mill Springs.

The Nashville papers of the 28th inst., frankly acknowledge their defeat at the battle of Mill Springs, near Somerset. Their troops scattered in wild dismay, and none of them stopped until they reached Livingston, Overton county, about seventy-five miles distant from the battle field, in the direction of Nashville; some of them reaching the latter place. Only a portion of the army appears to have run in the direction of Knoxville.

Their disaster is attributed to the drunkenness of Gen. Crittenden, who is stated to have been in a beastly state of intoxication at the time of the battle. Probably the impetuous bravery of the federal troops, also, had something to do with their defeat. But it cannot be denied that drunkenness is the bane of both armies in this war. Intemperance is the greatest evil of our time. If the southerners had been a sober and moral people, there would have been no rebellion, and if our officers and soldiers were all temperate men, the revolt would have been crushed before this.

The fatality among the officers of the rebel regiments is even greater than was at first reported. Major Henry M. R. Fogg, aid-de-camp to Zollicoffer, was wounded in the battle—it was supposed slightly—but has since died. His remains had reached Nashville. Lieutenant C. B. Shields, another member of the rebel general's staff, is said to have been killed by his side. In addition to these are the names of Captain Dodson of the Hermitage Guards, Lieutenant Peyton of the Hickory Guards, Sergeant Gray of the Sewanee Rifles, and Lieutenant Colonel Carter. Among the wounded are the names of several colonels.

The malicious report in one of your contemporaries that the President and Secretary Stanton have taken the control of the war out of the hands of General McClellan is a fabrication from the whole cloth, and designed to injure our young commander-in-chief. General McClellan is not to be confined to the army of the Potomac, although he intends to give that his special supervision, but will hereafter, as he has heretofore since the retirement of General Scott, conduct the whole operations of the war, at least as far as they relate to the general plan which has been laid out.—*Wash. Dis. to the N. Y. World.*

Notwithstanding this denial by the special organ of the administration, the fact is admitted that Gen. McClellan is "to give his special supervision" to the army of the Potomac. And it is also apparent that the president, and especially, the secretary of the war, are giving more attention and exercising greater authority over the army, than ever heretofore. They will let the young commander-in-chief do his duty, but they will not let him look to the special details of the army at Washington, and manage, at the same time, all the armies throughout the country. No one ought to undertake it, and Gen. McClellan should be willing to give up to another major general, either the office of general-in-chief, or the special command of the army of the Potomac. To insist on retaining both is an evidence of weakness on his part.

BRITISH STONE BLOCKADE.—Whenever England begins to cant about the misdeeds of other nations, her hypocrisy is sure to be exposed by a reference to her own history. The recent clamor about the stone blockade of Savannah, and other southern ports, calls to recollection the fact in our revolutionary war, that the English blockade of Savannah, in the same manner that she now denounces as barbarous and cruel. The effects of their stone bulks remain to this day at what is called "The Wrecks," in Savannah river, 15 miles above Tybee Island, and only two miles below the Savannah Exchange. They reduce the channel to a depth of about 5 feet where it was formerly 15. The wrecks at this point were sunk during the revolution, by direction of the commander of the English forces, then in possession of Savannah, to blockade the entrance to the Front river, as a protection against the approach of the French and American fleets. So far as can be ascertained, the vessels sunk were the following: His Majesty's ship *Rose*, the Savannah armed ship, purchased into the King's service some time before, and four transports which blocked up the channel. Our government has spent \$40,000 in the partial removal of this old British blockade.

The Rebels in Trouble About Columbus.

An article in the New Orleans Delta, of the 30th ult., discloses the fact that the rebels were far from being satisfied with the situation of their affairs at Columbus, Ky., before the federal victory at Fort Henry, and their apprehensions, since that event, must be greatly increased. The Delta admits that the safety of New Orleans depends upon Columbus, and in case it should fall it says there would be nothing to prevent the federal forces from sweeping down the river with their fleet of gunboats, when the condition of New Orleans would be "hopeless," as "Columbus is the northern key of the Mississippi delta."

To prevent our advances it is stated that Gen. Polk has called upon the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi for more troops. The Delta says:

General Trudeau, who has charge of the heavy artillery at Columbus, is also in the city, and corroborates all the apprehensions expressed in the foregoing remarks. Is it not possible to send five thousand men from this city to Gen. Polk's re-enforcement? It is safe to say, perhaps, that a much larger number could be spared at present, especially as they could be speedily returned by railroad, in case of any emergency which is now not foreseen. At all events, Columbus demands the earnest attention of our authorities. The enemy is making a last effort, and we should be ready to meet it effectually at Columbus. We have only to stand our ground for sixty days, and the enemy will sink in exhaustion and despair. But he will drink new hope and life for an indefinite prolongation of the war if we fail to stand our ground at Columbus.

According to the Bowling Green Courier, of Jan. 30th, Gen. Beauregard has been assigned to the chief command at Columbus. If this is so, Beauregard cannot complain of inactivity, as he is said to have done at Manassas, as all signs indicate that he will have plenty to do, when he assumes his new command.

BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.—Beauregard's official report of the battle of Bull Run appears in the New York Herald. It states the rebel loss at 239 killed and 1,483 wounded—total, 1,522. He says the effective force of all arms of the army (rebel) of the Potomac, on the morning of Sunday, July 21st, did not exceed 21,833, and twenty-nine guns. The Union force he sets down at 55,000. Gen. Johnston arrived at Manassas on Saturday at noon, and being Beauregard's superior in rank, the latter assumed command; but on learning Beauregard's plans, yielded the direction of affairs to him. He admits that, previous to the arrival of reinforcements in the afternoon, the rebels were compelled to fall back; and says that the fatigued condition of his men, an insufficiency of cavalry, and the heavy rain of the next day, prevented him from moving on to Washington.

NEGROES IN THE REBEL ARMY.—Many evidences have heretofore been published to prove that the rebels have armed their negroes to fight the Union troops. The following dispatch published in the Bowling Green Courier, of the 28th ult., pretty effectually settles the question:

"NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27. The anniversary of the secession of Louisiana was celebrated to-day. The military turned out in full force, and there was a grand review of the troops. There were ten thousand, armed and equipped, ready to take the field, among whom were one thousand free colored soldiers."

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
FORT HENRY, Saturday, Feb. 8th, 3 o'clock P. M., via Cairo, Feb. 9.
Directly after the capture of the fort the gunboats Lexington, Tyler and Conestoga, started up the river with instructions to proceed as far as they saw fit up Tennessee river.

Yesterday the Corodoleto, in charge of Col. Higgins and Colonel McClellan, of Gen. Grant's staff, made reconnaissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarksville railroad at Danville. They found that one family left in the town at the bridge. Quarters had been built and occupied by some troops where was found a large quantity of army supplies, commissary stores, wagons, &c. The rebel inhabitants are deserting their dwellings for miles around, and fleeing in every direction. The bridge at Danville was partially disabled by the first gunboat, and the rebels fled. Thursday evening another of the piers was crippled so as to completely prevent the passage of any trains, and it was also found that the railroad had been obstructed a short distance from the bridge by a land slide.

Instead of there being fourteen guns captured between Col. Dickey's cavalry and Col. John A. Logan's regiment, there were but eight. It appears that Lieut. Col. McClellan, of Dickey's cavalry, went out on the Fort Donelson road, some three miles, in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and on reaching a bad skirmish with a party who had three guns in charge, the rebels abandoning their guns and retreating, one man being killed on each side.

Col. McClellan did not, however, bring in the guns. Meanwhile, Col. Logan with a small force of infantry, was ordered to pursue the enemy. He met Dickey's men near where the guns were taken, and requested them to advance, which they refused to do, as their horses were too much jaded for further use. Col. Logan found he could not go any farther through the mud, and the infantry and cavalry captured pieces in their charge, which they brought in, took with him eight mounted men and advanced some three miles further, where he overhauled four more guns under a guard of men who surrendered with, with horses, &c., which were also brought into the fort. Col. Logan went within half a mile of where another gun was found in a ravine, but it being night, and not having horses, it was not taken away; but it will be secured to-day.

Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph wire, which can easily be removed. The weight of pieces, 6 pounders, and are a fine order of guns.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

CAMP CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7, 1862.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—This is a joyful day in Cairo, and I suppose all over the north. The gunboat fleet has just arrived from Fort Henry, and some of them look very ragged. I visited the Cincinnati this morning after she landed, and counted thirty-one holes that the rebel guns had put through her at Fort Henry, yesterday, in the action. I had a long conversation with some of those who were on board, and they say the boats run within seven hundred yards of the fort, and laid there until the rebel flag was lowered. The same flag that waved over Fort Henry yesterday morning is now lying on the Cincinnati, beneath the stars and stripes. Two guns on the flag ship were disabled, and during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement the rebels had seven guns dismounted. The rebel general commanding the fort is now a prisoner here, with, as near as we can find out, about eight hundred men, also prisoners. There were four boats engaged in the first part of the action. After fifteen minutes fighting, the Essex got a 32-pound shot through her boiler, which disabled her. She drew off and left the matter in the hands of the Cincinnati, St. Louis and Carondelet, which finished up the job in just one hour and thirty minutes. The land forces never fired a shot. When the boats left, the stars and stripes waved over the fort, and a strong force left to garrison it. Four 32-pound shot went through the smoke stack of one of the boats. I believe the only man who got killed was a soldier on the Cincinnati. A ball struck her in the bow and went through the wood work, passed through a gun carriage, and shot off the head of one of the gunners. There were nine men scalded to death on the Essex when the shot struck the boiler. All the boats engaged will probably have to lay up for repairs. Whenever a shot struck the iron clad part of the boats, no damage was done. The rebels made some pretty good shooting, but it is a great wonder to me that they did not sink some of our boats, they being in such short range—only seven hundred yards from the fort. The fort mounted twenty-seven heavy guns, and the men say there are barracks enough there to accommodate 30,000 men, so our troops will not suffer from exposure. The weather is quite warm here, and the mud about two feet deep on the level, and a chance for its drifting if the river gets much higher. Troops are constantly arriving here from St. Louis by the river, and I suppose we will soon be ready to go to Columbus, but I do not think we can finish that job in as short a time as it took at Fort Henry, but I have no doubt but what it can be taken in one or two days' fighting, and I think now is the time to go down. We have got them scared a little.

Nothing is heard from the Cumberland river expedition, but there is no doubt but what it will be successful. We are now brigaded, and belong to the 3d brigade, Gen. Paine commanding. The health of the troops is something better than when I wrote last.

Yours, etc., W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. Co. G, 8th Reg. W. V.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.
From the Thirteenth Regiment.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 3.
EDITORS GAZETTE.—The 13th has orders to march to Fort Scott. We start on Friday morning. We are assigned to now acting Brig. Gen. Dettler's brigade. Fort Scott is 105 miles south of this city. All our friends are desired to direct all letters to the 13th Regt. Wis. Vols., Fort Scott, Kansas. Name also the letter of the company of which the person is a member, if in any. Will other papers in the vicinity copy. Our regiment has won an excellent name here—the men have behaved nobly.

H. C. TILTON.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 5.
EDS. GAZETTE.—As I promised friends in general, and a certain set of associates in particular, with whom I used to meet evenings in a store in Janesville not far from Paine's block, while the 13th was at Camp Tredway, where we used to discuss the topics of interest of those days, to keep them posted of our movements and to communicate such other little incidents as I might think of interest to the readers of your invaluable paper, (of which by the way, I have not received a single number yet), I have brought my pen into requisition to fulfill that pledge. My last communication I think was dated at Weston, 21st of January. We staid there over night and the next day, the 22d, loaded our baggage from the cars on government wagons, drawn mostly by mules, and driven by a man with one line, who rides the high wheel mule, in a good old Pennsylvania style, and started for this city, the men marching on foot with their personal luggage on their backs. We went down the Missouri on the ice some two miles, when we turned to the right and entered upon the soil of Kansas, at which the whole regiment, at the suggestion of Adjutant Ruger, by companies gave three cheers for Kansas, which made the welkin ring again. We then continued by the ordinary wagon road three miles to Fort Leavenworth, where we halted a few moments in line, when we proceeded to this city, a distance of two miles, which is said to contain some thousand inhabitants, with many good substantial dwellings and stores, in the business part of the city. When it is considered that seven years ago there were but two buildings here and the scarcity and dearth of lumber, it is surprising what a stride it has taken towards a great city, and that all within the past border reffian troubles. This city is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Missouri river, on the best site I think I ever saw, as it is a large conical shaped piece of ground, rising gently and equally on every side. The valley of the river on the east, and the valleys terminating the declivities on all the other surrounding sides, presenting to the spectator the appearance of one vast amphitheater.

It is quite an exciting time with the boys to-day, as we have orders to leave here, day after to-morrow, for Fort Scott, a distance of 150 miles. They are all writing, and packing knapsacks, tents and everything else pertaining to military paraphernalia. The boys are all around me as I am writing, and Capt. Stevens is busy as usual, making reports, taking receipts, &c. We had a gala day here yesterday; the Kansas 1st regiment returned, after a campaign of eight months full service. They were in the hottest of the Springfield fight, where the lamented Lyon fell; there are but 600 of them left. I will not attempt to describe the reception, as I will enclose a description and the address delivered on the occasion, from the city paper of to-day, and you may copy what you think will be interesting to your readers.

As near as I can learn, the means of transportation will be sent, and it is expected that we shall have a hard old march of it; but of that I will inform you hereafter. We are detailed with three Kansas regiments to form a brigade for the newly appointed Brigadier General Dietzler, and will be the forward troops of the movement into Arkansas, as I understand from the papers.

I think of much more, and many other incidents that would be interesting, but I must forbear. We, that is, Co. F, are now in our second quarters since we came to this city, and we have been very busy in getting up convenient fixings in our present quarters, and after having got things to us some something of an air of comfort, we must leave them. Well so it is, we shall soon leave all here below and go hence to be here no more. Quite a number of the boys are unwell, and there are five of Co. F in the hospital. Good bye for the present. My respects to all friends, and my love to my dear and loving wife. Yours as ever, D. BICKNELL
Co. F, 13th Regt. W. V.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 5, '62.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—We received orders this morning to be in readiness for another tramp, by Friday morning, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. The prospect is unfavorable, for it is raining now, and the water is running rapidly down the hill toward the river. We leave upwards of 130 men behind, (as reported this morning,) who will be cared for at the general hospital, and who are unable to march.

A private interview was held at the Planter's House, in this city, on Saturday, between the Hon. Wm. P. Dole, and the chiefs of the Seminole, Creek, Iowa, and Delaware tribes. Mr. Dole stated to them that the government did not expect them to enter the contest at all, but seeing that so many of the Indians had become rebellious, it was quite necessary for those who wished to fight for the Union to take incipient measures towards enlisting their men. To that Opotheyobolo stated that there were 1,500 of the Creeks who wished to fight for the Union. The chiefs manifested a friendly feeling toward the Union people, and felt assured that with the aid of Uncle Sam and his 20,000 men, they could conquer the rebellious flock in one battle. O. A. C.

Arrest of an Agent of Jeff. Davis in Chicago.

A man named Hendricks, who has been in this city for some three weeks past, waiting for the finishing of engravings of plates of \$50 and \$100 bills of the "Confederate States" scrip, which he had ordered of one of our engravers, his pretence being that he was counterfeiting the scrip for the purpose of flooding the south with bogus currency in order to annoy and injure the rebels, was arrested by the agent of the state department of the United States government on Saturday, on the charge of treason, and immediately put on his passage eastward, for Fort Lafayette, in charge of an officer.

The government agent at this city got on the track of this man Hendricks when he first arrived here, and ascertained his business, who he was, and all about him, and from evidence discovered here, taken in connection with facts known at Washington, it was rendered certain that he was an authorized agent of the rebel government, sent here to have the scrip engraved and printed for lack of the facilities for executing the work properly at the south. The agent "spotted" him, and waited till the plates were engraved and three hundred thousand dollars of them printed, and then made the arrest, and seized the plates, the scrip and eight sample bills of the genuine scrip of the "confederate state," of the denominations of \$100, \$50, \$20 and \$5. Hendricks is a young man, good looking, and "smart as a steel trap;" but with all his shrewdness and sharpness, the live men who have the government's affairs under their vigilance in this city, assisted by certain of our wide awake citizens, were too much for him. He was circumvented, and a more astute individual was never seen than he was when he discovered that he was caught and caged. Hendricks belongs in Memphis, where he owns a drug store, and is a young man about 25 years of age, dark complexion, slight of form, well dressed, a well formed head, prominent forehead, but evidently a head and heart full of treason.

Jeff. Davis will have to wait some time before he gets his treasury replenished with new scrip, if he waits for this man Hendricks to arrive in Richmond with the million and a half of southern currency which he had contracted to furnish, and for which he was to receive the nice round commission of \$3 a thousand.

Letters and other private papers of value, furnishing important information and implicating other individuals, were found on Hendricks' person, together with \$375 of southern state currency, principally on Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky, and Maryland banks, \$550 in gold, and \$150 in United States treasury notes. This booty is now in its way to the military agent at Richmond, and Hendricks will be comfortably housed in Fort Lafayette before to-morrow night.—*Chicago Journal.*

DEATHS AND RESIGNATIONS OF REBEL GENERALS.—Since the breaking out of the rebellion the Southern Confederacy have lost the following named rebel generals, resigned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.
The Republican's special says: The army is still encamped at Fort Henry, and preparing for further movements, vigorously forward. The river is high, and a part of Fort Henry is overflowed. Five regiments are expected to arrive from Cairo in a few days.

The panic is so extensive in Tennessee, that the river is considered open for Union fleets to its headwaters.

The late garrison of Fort Henry have taken refuge at Fort Donelson, making the force between seven and eight thousand. A southern mail was captured by Capt. Logan. It contained letters from high officials, speaking of the demoralizing effect of the defeat at Somerset, and stating that another at Fort Henry would be almost irreparable.

The rebel steamer Orr, on being chased by the gunboat Conestoga, was fired by her crew at about noon. Several other rebel boats are said to have fallen into the hands of the gunboats Conestoga, and Lexington. The gunboats sent up the Tennessee river will probably go as far as Florence, Ala.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.
SENATE.—The report of the committee of conference on the bill to raise certain troops in Missouri and Maryland, was taken up.

Mr. Henderson said they could be ordered out of the state for the defence of the state, and even if necessary go to New Orleans. The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill passed.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house took up and passed a senate joint resolution, authorizing a detail of naval officers for service in the war department.

The bill concurred in the senate amendment to the bill providing for the purchase of cotton seed, so that \$1,000 could also be expended for tobacco seed. Adjourned.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.
The steamer Jura, which left Liverpool on Thursday, the 30th ult., and London-derry 31st, arrived at 11:45 to-night. Mason and Slidell had arrived at Southampton. No demonstration was made. The former went to London, and the latter to Paris.

Liverpool markets.—Breadstuffs generally dull, with a slight decline, except for corn which is steady. Wheat dull and declined 1/2d.

London markets.—Breadstuffs dull, and all kinds slightly declined.

It was rumored that the government had ordered the Nashville to quit Southampton, but extended the time for her departure, owing to danger from the Tuscarora. It was also rumored that the government will prohibit armed ships of either party remaining over twenty-four hours in any British port.

Earl Russell, in a dispatch dated Jan. 24th, to Lord Lyons, says: "The British government differs entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusions on the question whether the persons taken from the Trent and their supposed dispatches were contraband."

It was rumored that the vessel which the Sauter engaged off Algiers was the Troquois. There was no news of either. It was rumored that the Tuscarora was about to quit Southampton—the destination was kept secret.

The London Times in a characteristic article, calls for something decisive in America. It says unpleasant complications must arise if the present state of affairs continues longer.

Napoleon opened the French Chamber on the 27th. He said the civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of those dissensions.

France recommends to Rome to conciliate the Court of Turin. Antiquelli absolutely refused all terms. There were contradictory rumors of an enlarged French expedition into Mexico.

The London Times remarks on Mason and Slidell, that both will probably keep quiet, and wait events that are at hand.

The Monitor says the discharge of Mr. Cameron gives England great satisfaction. Mason and Slidell have left for Paris.

MADRID, Jan. 30.
Gen. O'Donnell declares that France has not made separate engagements with Spain. The Spanish government has no reason to suppose that France intends to settle the affairs of Mexico without considering the wishes of other powers.

VERY LATE VIA LONDON.—A telegram from Lisbon announces further satisfactory news from Buenos Ayres. Urco's fleet was taken by Buenos Ayres.

Capture of Roanoke Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

The Baltimore Clipper publishes an extra stating that Roanoke Island was captured after three days' fighting. Three rebel gunboats were captured, and the rest of the island was secured. The people of Norfolk and Portsmouth were in a panic. The news is confirmed by passengers by the Fortress Monroe boat.

Ten deserters, contraband, came to camp Hamilton this afternoon, having been found by a scout's party. One was a member of the black Virginia cavalry, who were engaged in the skirmish at New Market Bridge, on the 2d of December, with Max Webber's regiment. He was completely fitted with carbine and pistols, and had a considerable amount of rebel money. They represent a great scarcity of provisions.

The barque Trinity arrived last afternoon from Boston, with 400 released prisoners, of whom Lieut. Blair was to be exchanged. It is expected that Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish will accompany the prisoners, when they are sent over in the morning.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.

A detachment of cavalry, two hundred strong, had an engagement with the rebels, on Sunday, seven miles east of Fort Henry, on the road to Fort Donelson—five rebels killed, thirty prisoners, and thirty horses captured; one federal wounded.

A detachment of the 32d Illinois destroyed a portion of the bridge of the Louisville, Clarksville & Memphis railroad on Saturday evening. The rebel camp at that place had previously been evacuated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Tribune's special.—The bill, of which Senator Wilson gave notice to-day, will provide for the establishment of a national foundry on the Hudson river, not far south of West Point, and of a manufactory of iron, suitable for cannon, in Pennsylvania, probably at Bloomfield.

Gen. Sigel's nomination as a major general, will be sent to the senate to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.

Arrangements have been effected whereby Major Halviti and Capt. Prime of this department will be released by the rebels.

Fort Monroe, Feb. 10.
News by a flag of truce states that our troops landed at Roanoke Island, yesterday afternoon. No particulars are given, but it is intimated that the island was taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.
The Inquirer of this city has dispatched dated Fort Monroe, last night, which reports the landing of the federal at Roanoke Island. Three rebel gunboats sunk and two captured, one of them the flagship. The freeman on board the steamer reported that the stars and stripes could be seen over the batteries from Elizabeth City.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.
Flour heavy, 5c lower, sales at 5,55a, 65 for super western, 5,55a, 90 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 12,692 bushels, market dull and nominally 1c lower without sales a moment.

Legislative.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.

We find nothing of special interest in the proceedings of either body. The Madison Journal says: The Legislature is beginning to make a stirring spring. Both Houses went home on Friday, and both Houses were very creditably full both on Saturday and to-day."

In the SENATE, a bill was passed to authorize towns to assess and collect additional school money in certain cases. The railroad license bill was returned from the Assembly, that body refusing to concur in two of the Senate's amendments. The Senate insisted upon its position in regard to one of them, and the other one was one that had never been adopted by the Senate, and was taken from a report that it is understood that the Assembly will recede from its objection to the remaining amendment, and that the bill will become a law at once.

In the ASSEMBLY, a quantity of resolutions on the war, fugitive slaves, etc., were laid on the table. An investigation in relation to the removal of one John Forsyth, resign in the Watertown Rifles, Third Regiment, who was superseded by L. H. D. Crane, shortly after appointed adjutant of the regiment, is to be held, and the wood hills and contracts are to be overhauled.

MEASURES.—Mr. A. R. Swift, of Detroit, a gentleman whose statements can be implicitly relied upon, furnishes the following: DETROIT, Feb. 3, 1862.

To the Editors of the Detroit Advertiser.
As there is a great deal of the measles among the children through the country, I wish to make known a plan that will not only cure and keep the disease on the surface of the skin until it turns, and will bring it out when it has turned in, or struck in. Though simple, it is sure: Take a pint of oats and put them into a tight vessel; pour on boiling water, and let it stand a short time; then give it to the sick person to drink. It must be pretty warm. In fifteen minutes you will see a change for the better.

A. R. SWIFT.

BURNETT'S SUCCESSOR.—At a special election in Kentucky, held on the 20th ult., to fill the vacancy in congress caused by the expulsion of Henry C. Burnett, Hon. Samuel L. Casey, of Union county, was elected by about 145 majority over Judge Trimble, of Paducah.

MARRIED.
In this city, on the 7th inst., Elder Yeom, Mr. ALBERT WARNER and CORDELLA M. JACKSON, both of Janesville.

DIED.
In this city, February 7th, 1862, ANNIE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of James and J. A. Mills, aged 2 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at the residence of James Mills, at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Ladies of Janesville.
A SPLENDID lot of New Balmal Skirts, just received, at the lowest prices, at MCKEY & BRO.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.
Mrs. E. S. Anderson, WILL open in this city, a Seminary for Young Ladies, on Monday, the third of March.

This institution will include a Primary Department, and is designed to afford facilities for acquiring a complete education.

For terms see circular, which may be obtained by addressing Mrs. A.

M. B. JOHNSON.
Dentist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

GRADUATE WANTED.—To take care of children for a few weeks, and to receive a salary of \$10 per week. Apply at the office of the Myers House, 106 West Madison.

ELECTROPATHY.
MISS WELLS will remain a short time in this city to treat the disease of her sex electrotherapeutically. Let no one suppose their disease is beyond the reach of a cure by a scientific application.

Room No. 2, Myers House.

Only Fifteen Dollars.
DOCK-KEEPING by Double Entry, taught practically as well as thoroughly for Fifteen Dollars, published applications for scholarship are made in the course of the coming week.

February 7th, 1862. Principal, Col. College.

To Ladies!
THE First course in Double Entry Book-keeping, to be taken by ladies, will be taught, commencing Monday next, February 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the ladies' room in my college. Two months will be welcome to join the class. Terms for course \$15.

February 7th, 1862. Principal, Col. College.

To Young Men.
UNIVERSITY further notice is hereby given of the scholarship in my Commercial College for the small remuneration of

TWENTY DOLLARS, the fully course to be taken by the student within 8 months time.

College, Jackson & Smith's Block.

PENMANSHIP.
TAUGHT to Ladies and Gentlemen for two dollars per month, either in day time or evening.

Address A. S. DANEY, Penman.

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